G41WtesC 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 -----x 3 In re 4 TESCO PLC SECURITIES LITIGATION, 14 Civ. 8495 (RMB) 5 New York, N.Y. April 21, 2016 6 2:00 p.m. 7 Before: 8 HON. RICHARD M. BERMAN, 9 District Judge 10 11 **APPEARANCES** 12 KAHN SWICK & FOTI, LLC Attorneys for Lead Plaintiff and Class 13 BY: KIM E. MILLER BRUCE W. DONA 14 WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ 15 Attorneys for Defendant Tesco BY: GEORGE T. CONWAY STEVEN P. WINTER III 16 17 K&L GATES LLP Attorneys for Defendant Broadbent BY: PETER N. FLOCOS 18 HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP 19 Attorneys for Defendant McIlwee 20 BY: COURTNEY L. COLLIGAN 21 KOBRE & KIM LLP Attorneys for Defendant Clarke 22 BY: DANIELLE L. ROSE 23 24 25

THE COURT: Today is set aside for a fairness hearing. I'll just give you a little background, so you have a heads-up.

First of all, is there anybody here in the audience, not at counsel table, who wishes to be heard today? And you would be?

MR. KLUG: Yes, your Honor. I'm Stephen Klug, the named plaintiff in the action.

MS. MILLER: He's the lead plaintiff, your Honor, my client.

THE COURT: And somebody else in the back.

SPECTATOR: No, I'm not here to appear, your Honor, just observe.

I'm not going to give you an order today, a final order, but there is some additional information I'm going to request. I will then issue a more extensive decision and order in which I will approve the settlement, and also any accompanying and related orders, short form order, approving the settlement and legal fees, etc. The background is this:

On March 19, 2015, the Court consolidated six related class action lawsuits against Tesco and several of its officers and directors, appointing Mr. Klug as lead plaintiff and the law firm of Kahn Swick & Foti as lead counsel. On June 18, 2015, lead plaintiff filed a second consolidated amended complaint alleging that defendants had violated Section 10(b),

including Rule 10b-5, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act by fraudulently misrepresenting earnings and profits. On November 25, plaintiff made an unopposed motion for preliminary approval of class action status and settlement, which "releases all defendants from all claims in exchange for \$12 million in cash." Plaintiffs' counsel stated at the time that they would move for attorneys' fees not greater than 30 percent of the \$12 million gross settlement fund, plus expenses not to exceed \$200,000. The expenses of the claims administrator of the notice and administration of the settlement were not to exceed \$257,147.06, as I recall.

On December 23, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the stipulation and the settlement subject to further consideration at today's fairness hearing and certified a class for purposes of settlement defined as all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired American depository receipts, so-called ADRs, and F-shares of Tesco, from April 18, 2012, and September 22, 2014. Excluded from the class definition are the plaintiffs in the case entitled Western & Southern Life Insurance Company v. Tesco, a case that's currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

On or about February 2, 2016, the multidistrict litigation panel denied defendant's motion to transfer that Ohio action to this district. The Court scheduled a fairness

hearing for April 21, 2016, which is today, to determine whether the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and should be approved by the Court; to determine also whether the class should be certified pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and to determine whether a judgment as provided in the stipulation should be entered; and whether the proposed plan of allocation should be approved; and finally, to determine the amount of reasonable fees, time costs, and expenses that should be awarded to lead counsel.

On March 24, 2016, lead plaintiff filed a motion for final approval of the settlement and plan of allocation and a separate motion for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses. Plaintiffs' counsel seeks attorneys' fees of 20 percent of the \$12 million settlement fund. This award of 20 percent of the settlement fund would, according to plaintiffs' counsel, represent a 2.13 multiplier of the total lodestar based on the services performed by counsel. Counsel has provided an overview of the hours performed in this matter but has not provided time sheets to support those calculations, and that is something that I always need to take a look at so that I can do what the Second Circuit calls a cross-check of the lodestar with the fee, percentage of fee of the award.

As of April 18, 2016, the claims administrator, I'm told, has mailed a total of 111,727 so-called notice packages

to potential class members and received 6,725 proofs of claim, and that's something I'm going to ask plaintiffs' counsel to explain in a little more detail: what the significance is of 6,725 proofs of claim in comparison to some 111,000 notice packages.

No objections have been submitted to the settlement, to the plan of allocation, or to lead counsels' fee and expense request. The deadline for postmarking any objection was April 5, 2016. This is something I'm also going to ask for further information on: three requests to opt out of the settlement were, as I understand it, received by the claims administrator. However, only one of these requests was accepted as valid, I guess, is the term. One of the requests was deemed to be invalid because the individual did not appear to purchase the securities at issue here. The other claim was deemed to be invalid because it failed to provide any information to determine if the individual was in fact a class member.

Lead counsel provides as exhibits copies of these three exclusion requests. The question I'm going to ask lead counsel to address is whether with respect to the two requests that were determined to be invalid they had an opportunity to amend or to supply further information that might substantiate their application to opt out. In terms of a legal standard, we're all familiar with the rules that apply to approval of settlement. You'll see when I finish this order, which won't

be long, that I've reviewed what are called the <u>Grinnell</u> factors set forth by the Second Circuit. Also with respect to attorneys' fees, I have reviewed so far the <u>Goldberger</u> factors, also set forth by the Second Circuit, which support a review and approval and the amount of attorneys' fees. As I said, I have no doubt that I will be approving this settlement under the appropriate <u>Grinnell</u> factors, including, by the way, the complexity, expense, and likely duration of the litigation; the reaction of the class to the settlement.

I'm also aware, incidentally, that the parties had the help of a former United States district judge, Layn R.

Phillips, from Oklahoma, and he is a very helpful individual.

Indeed, I think it has been said in one case that if he were involved in the mediation, it would be considered presumptively fair. I've also reviewed in my own mind and will set forth in detail the risks of establishing liability.

I'm postponing until I can review the time sheets the request for approval of attorneys' fees. As soon as you get me those, I'll be able to do that, but I have gone over the Goldberger factors at least as far as I could so far. In addition to the time charges, I am going to ask that some of the expenses, the larger expenses sought by plaintiffs' counsel, be documented a little bit further. In particular, the largest expenses go to or have gone to payment of experts and consultants in the amount of \$56,523.37. I would like to

know a little bit more about who they were and what they did, the consultants and experts. There's also a fee of some \$33,000 to an investigator. I'd also like to know who that was and a little bit more about that.

I'll also get to in that process when I distribute this order the claims administrator expenses. There is a statement in here that the claims administrator anticipates that there will be some additional expenses. I would like to know what that anticipation is, so to speak, namely, a dollar amount of how much additional expenses the claims administrator would like to or intends to submit.

Now, I'm also prepared to have counsel, if you wish to, for the record make a statement in support of your motion. We can do that right now, if you like, and then I'm happy to hear from defense counsel.

MS. MILLER: Thank you, your Honor. Do you mind if I go over here?

THE COURT: No.

MS. MILLER: I promise I won't take long.

THE COURT: No, no.

MS. MILLER: I wanted to just make a brief introduction. In addition to my colleague from my office, Bruce Dona, I actually have a vice president from Epiq, the claims administrator, here.

THE COURT: Great.

MS. MILLER: He came in, I think, from Portland today, Mr. Cameron Azari, just in case you had questions that sort of drilled down a little bit more into the process.

THE COURT: I will. I'm delighted that he's here. You can take as much time as you need.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, just to take some of your questions first, with regard to the time detail, we have it with us today, and we can hand that up.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MILLER: We're ready to hand that up now.

THE COURT: OK. As to that, you mean the time sheets, correct?

MS. MILLER: Yes, we have the time sheets.

THE COURT: OK.

MS. MILLER: Well, we have the individual entries with the explanation prepared by the attorney or the paralegal or whoever it was on our staff.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MILLER: As to your questions regarding expenses, I actually have our backup expense detail and can answer the questions that you have about those big-ticket items, and if you want, I can give you something with more detail, but it's not very pretty right now.

Just specifically as to your questions, our investigator in this case was Gryphon Investigations, and

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actually in this case, your Honor, we interviewed, and this was unusual for us. We interviewed three different investigation firms in this case. We had some specific concerns as the case focused on some conduct overseas, and we wanted to make sure we had an investigation team that was experienced and capable.

Actually, the first firm, who we didn't hire, was based in London. We ended up going with someone based in the U.S., and their fee was the full 33,000 and change that's listed on our expense application.

In terms of our experts and consultants, there were The first was FailSafe CPA. We worked with the head of that firm. His name is Keith Mautner. We found Keith specifically because unlike cases that I've done for the last 20 years involving GAAP, this case fell under IFRS, the international forensic accounting standards; IFRS is the abbreviation, even though it doesn't match the words. Keith had substantial experience in that regard, and if you look to our complaint, there are some pretty detailed charts in there that address inventory, profits, commercial income. All of that stuff was prepared in consultation with Keith who spent a substantial amount of time investigating the public filings and discussing issues with us and doing research on the related provisions of IFRS, and I believe his portion of the consulting expenses, which I apologize we grouped them together, was 31,902.75, and then two other consultants, both economic and

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damages consultants. One was Mulholland & Co., which just did a brief amount of work amounting to about \$4,978.12. And then we also retained Global Economics Group and worked with Chad In that regard, Mr. Coffman assisted us with our mediation, and actually both sides had economics consultants who submitted some documentation that Judge Phillips reviewed, and actually I believe their expert came along and gave a presentation in the room and ours was on the phone, and they also talked to each other. So they were very involved, and both of these consultants, these economic consultants, that we used helped us to assess. We have a figure in our papers saying our maximum damages that we thought we could recover if we survived through trial and appeals, \$48.1 million. They're in alignment on that figure, and we recovered 25 percent of that. So Mr. Coffman of Global Economics Group has the balance of those consulting expenses. I have here two bills. I can't add it up in my head, but I believe it amounts to approximately \$20,000. Those were the main breakdowns, and of course Judge Phillips's firm is on there as well as a separate category.

THE COURT: While you're on that, for the record, I think it would be useful to have it historically. How did you find Judge Phillips, and how did that process come about, and where did it take place? I think there were written submissions, as you suggest. Did you also all meet with him? Tell us more about that process.

MS. MILLER: Right. With respect to Judge Phillips's involvement, both my firm and Mr. Conway's firm have worked with him previously in other matters. And Mr. Conway reached out to me while the motion to dismiss was pending. We wanted someone who has broad experience with these issues. It was particularly, maybe not the biggest case, but a pretty complicated one, so we agreed right off the bat to try to get on his schedule, and he actually came to New York and we mediated. We had a full-day mediation, and again they brought people from the company and they also brought their forensic consultant, and we had Mr. Coffman on the phone.

THE COURT: This is defendants.

MS. MILLER: Yes, that was. I believe we reached the settlement in the evening hours, your Honor. Prior to the mediation, we exchanged submissions. I wanted mine to be confidential, but I was talked out of it by Judge Phillips and, I think, Mr. Conway, so we exchanged those. We also did reply submissions, and I think there might have been also a supplemental submission relating to damages. There was an issue about the number of shares outstanding, what was the float. We had a figure that was what the maximum possible float could be. Mr. Conway had more information that was not publicly available, which led us to conclude after we were able to vet that documentation that our number was too high and that the actual number was 65 million. All we knew is that it was

somewhere south of 250 million, but we didn't know, so that impacted our damage figure and our analysis and was something that was addressed at the mediation.

I know your Honor has said that you intend to approve the settlement. We're very proud of the settlement, and we believe it readily meets all of the relevant factors under Grinnell, but I would like to just point out a couple of things with regard to the complexity of the litigation and the risks faced in this case. As I mentioned, we specifically searched for, and it wasn't easy to find him, a forensic accountant who was specifically versed in IFRS matters, and our complaint shows those complex issues pleaded in accordance with the PSLRA and 9(b). We did our very best in that regard. Those issues were quite difficult and complicated, but we also faced a very difficult preliminary legal issue under Morrison, and this was an issue that was brought to your Honor's attention at our initial status conference.

We had a conference at which we were discussing whether or not I would amend my complaint, which I did, and we submitted a second amended complaint. At that status conference, Mr. Conway brought up your <u>Soc.Gen.</u> decision from 2010. A substantial focus of the briefing on the motion to dismiss and the focus at the mediation was, Do we have a claim under 10(b) for these ADRs, and the F-shares that are wrapped into the POA in this case, your Honor, they're not part of the

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second amended complaint. They were folded in, and there was a movant that claimed to have F shares and there are claimants who have F-shares. But basically in 2010, the Supreme Court issued the Morrison decision. Your Soc.Gen. decision came out shortly thereafter, I believe September of 2010, and if that were the end of it, our case would be dead under your analysis in Soc.Gen. Now, since that decision came out in 2010, the Second Circuit has two rulings that we argue support our position on the fact that the ADRs are domestic transactions under Morrison and that the Soc.Gen. decision is no longer consistent with the new quidance from the Second Circuit in the Park Central case and the Absolute Activist case. Those were some pretty interesting hot-button, new issues. We got some I think we even referenced an article in our papers. press. There was a lot of interest as to how this would be resolved, and it was definitely something that Judge Phillips pushed both sides on.

THE COURT: He is a retired federal judge, right?

MS. MILLER: That's right.

THE COURT: And practices now at a firm?

MS. MILLER: He has his own firm. He used to be at Irell & Manella and recently, in the past year, has opened up his own firm. It's also based in California.

THE COURT: I see.

MS. MILLER: But he often comes to New York for

mediations, particularly if he's interested in the case, and in this case he was.

One other <u>Grinnell</u> factor to focus on, and again I think I mentioned it here, we didn't have just one but two heavily vetted economists who said, You know, your maximum number is 48.1. That wasn't just a number that we got from somebody the day before, to say, Oh, give us a number that's low so we can say that we got 25 percent. That was really a number that we were engaged in, vetted heavily, and had input from the other side and from Judge Phillips, etc. We think that is really a terrific result, particularly in light of the legal uncertainties with the ADRs.

Just to turn briefly, if I might, if your Honor has no other questions about the settlement itself, to the plan of allocation. It's a pretty simple plan. It just really has two pieces on it, one for the ADRs and one for the F-shares, and the only difference there is the amount of the drop attributable to the alleged fraud; it's different in each case, because they were trading at different prices. That's really the only difference there. It's pretty straightforward, and our papers set out the details. The notice, of course, contains the entire plan of allocation. There have been no objections, and it conforms with <u>Dura Pharmaceuticals</u>: you have to hold until the end; there is only one drop in the case.

THE COURT: Would you address the significance of the

response in terms of proofs of claim vis-à-vis other cases you've been familiar with.

MS. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm not sure I know what to make of 6,725 proofs of claim. Obviously it depends on how many people were eligible, but tell us about that.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, a couple of points on that.

So far around 6,700. Those are forms that have been returned,
but what really matters is how many shares are covered about by
those claims.

THE COURT: Are represented.

MS. MILLER: People have until May 5 to submit their forms.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. MILLER: Typically at this point we don't have available any numbers regarding how many damage shares are covered by those claims because there's an extensive and necessary vetting process. There's often duplicates.

Mr. Azari can speak more to these issues, but Mr. Klug, our lead plaintiff, had some questions and he obviously has a vested interest in knowing how many other people are going to claim here, so we asked Epiq to do some preliminary research, and they had initially given us a number a few days ago that was 24 million shares are covered so far. Our experts estimate that there are 31 million damage shares. I should say expert;

that was from Mr. Coffman. I was quite surprised that the number was that high and asked her to go back and see if she could find more information, and again this was very preliminary, not typically done, and the "she" I'm referring to is Stephanie Thurin, who has put in several declarations relating to steps in the administrative process. It turns out when they went back and took a closer look, because again this was before the vetting stage even begins, they discovered that 20 million of those shares were purchased overseas, not a class member. We have, right now it looks like, about now 4 million damage shares out of a maximum of 30 million damage shares.

THE COURT: And more to come, so to speak?

MS. MILLER: In my experience, and I think this is also something that Mr. Azari can speak to more, you typically get a handful of big numbers at the end, and it's pretty busy toward the deadline for filing the proof-of-claim forms. With respect to your question, in my experience, there has been a lot of interest, a lot of claim forms submitted, a lot of damage shares covered, and that's part of the reason why you see the administrative expenses are higher than anticipated. And also with respect to the administrative expenses, I should point out that my firm sought competitive bids from eight or nine companies. We received bids from four companies.

THE COURT: For claims administration?

MS. MILLER: Yes. I'm sorry. Yes, claims

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administrators, and we were looking at two factors in selecting a bidder, not only price, but also competence and the ability to get this done right, because it is an incredibly important There was, I believe, one other claims administrator. It wasn't really an apples-to-apples comparison, but similar in price but not in reputation, and we felt it was very important to have a claims administrator that has a substantial background, and they know what they're doing. They have a ton of experience doing these cases, and that's why when I called them up and I said: 24 million damage shares doesn't make sense to me. I know you're trying to scurry around and give us some preliminary information so that we can talk to our clients about what's happening, but it doesn't seem right. And within 24 hours, they had figured out what the problem was, and now it's more in line with what the expectations are. But I would say substantial interest.

With respect to your question about the exclusions -THE COURT: Before you get to that, let's say it
doesn't come out to be 4 or 5 million damage shares out of -you say 30?

MS. MILLER: We estimate about 31 million damage shares. In fact, that was in our initial draft of the notice, but not in the final notice that went out, because we streamlined it in accordance with your Honor's procedures.

THE COURT: How does that stack up percentagewise in

terms of proofs of claim?

MS. MILLER: In terms of?

THE COURT: Well, participation in the settlement.

MS. MILLER: Right. Participation in the settlement is unusually high to date. For me probably one of the highest, and again, we have been surprised and pleased. It is higher than usual.

MS. MILLER: There is not a norm. I would say depending on the case and the age of the case, cases that are more recently filed, such as this one, tend to have a more active response than older cases, although some of the very old cases have big institutional holdings, and sometimes there can be big recoveries there. But I just had a discussion with Stephanie Thurin about this earlier this week, and I also had a discussion with Chad Coffman about it, but in Stephanie's experience, and again Mr. Azari can speak to this further, she said somewhere between 20 percent and 50 percent is possible. She had one case that was 80 percent, and it was crazy unusual. I have seen cases with 10. That would be devastating. That's too low.

THE COURT: Got it.

MS. MILLER: If I might briefly speak to the exclusions, you had a question, which was, Did the exclusions that were not valid have an opportunity to address those

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Actually, I think in one instance we had to track down a phone number and in the other a phone number was provided. We reached out to both but did not hear back from either, but it was very clear of the two one of them was plainly not ADR-subject; it was not a class member. And the other one seemed like it wasn't a class member, but we tried to reach out to that person and could not reach them. Yesterday, a late, well, a timely stamped exclusion came in from Canada. It took three weeks to get to us. A couple thousands shares had issued there. We actually just got in touch with that person today. It's the executor of an estate, and I just learned that, in the courtroom, because I had already left to go to court, that apparently the estate has already dealt with all of the financial issues and would have to be reopened to address what would potentially amount to around a thousand dollars, or so, so she didn't want to be involved in that process and, I quess, just sent that letter not understanding at the time that she didn't need to submit that letter and could have just done nothing. She doesn't intend to sue Tesco, so she wasn't opting out to preserve her rights. She just thought that she didn't want to have to deal with some paperwork and some funds and no place to put them.

THE COURT: Got it.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, just briefly on class certification, we respectfully submit that the requirements of

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23(a) and (b)(3) predominance are met here, and that the class should be conditionally certified with Mr. Klug as the representative, who very vigorously and diligently oversaw the litigation, and although he wasn't in the room at the mediation, he was in touch throughout the day with my partner Lew Kahn and was, frankly, instrumental in the result that we received, which again we think is a terrific result here.

On the fee application, just a few points to make. Obviously we've addressed the Goldberger factors, all of them, in our brief, but just to focus in on a couple of things, as I think you've noted in the Elan case, and in our briefs we mentioned some other cases in the Second Circuit, when you're dealing with novel and complex issues, that increases the risk and the risk in the litigation versus the results obtained is a real focus under Goldberger. In addition to the issue that I mentioned with respect to the ADRs in Morrison, I would also say that this sort of dovetails nicely into one of the old Goldberger factors, which is the competence of your adversaries. We, of course, mentioned in our papers Mr. Conway, who I've gotten to know just a bit in this case, who is a lovely man but happens to be quite capable of defending his clients' position before the Supreme Court and got the ruling in Morrison and the opinion by Judge Scalia there, which we were vigorously debating the importance of in connection with <u>Soc.Gen.</u> and the more recent case law in the

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Second Circuit on those issues of extraterritoriality.

Also, the defendants had raised issues on forum non conveniens, and although we believe that we have a very strong argument there, they submitted a declaration from an English barrister supporting their position, so again, in addition to all of the standard fair arguments in a motion to dismiss in a 10(b) securities case, which are in and of themselves difficult for plaintiffs to deal with, we had several unusual and different ones that are not typically of focus in a 12(b) motion in the early stages. And also, just to go back, in terms of complexity of the issues and our involvement of our forensic accounting consultant who helped us with the IFRS claims, there's a recent case cited in our papers, In re Fuqi, in which Judge Batts addressed the fact that when you're dealing with accounting issues involving another country's application of the accounting laws there, that can be a substantially more complicated factor and readily supports a fee.

I would also say, your Honor, we noticed a fee of 30 percent. We had a retainer agreement with our client for a third. We are seeking 20 percent here. It's a 2.13 multiplier, as you said. And as you did all of the hard work for me in stating all the details, you, I believe, said our lodestar, and I'm not positive you said our lodestar, was \$1,127,995.50, approximately, and 1,840 hours. And I apologize

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for not submitting our time detail in advance. I brought it in today. Having read all your prior decisions, I should have submitted it before, and I apologize for that.

THE COURT: No problem.

MS. MILLER: I guess I just want to point out that the reaction of the class has been supportive and there's a lot of interest, and our expenses were noticed at 200,000, but they're just \$123,935.

Finally, turning more, and we talked about it briefly already, to the administration and the notice, your Honor, we respectfully submit that the notice that was issued complied with due process and included an understandable description of the case, and we worked, as your Honor may recall, to revise that notice and streamline it so that it was more accessible to the class members. I believe you said how many notice packets have gone out, and essentially, I wanted Mr. Azari to have an opportunity to address the Court in the event the Court has The most recent submission on costs from Ms. Thurin questions. indicates, I believe, they're at 245,000, but again, because there's been substantial interest in the settlement and more notice packets than anticipated, the costs are continuing and there's quite a bit more work to be done here to wrap this up. If there are any questions, especially since he came in all the way from the West Coast, maybe we could give him a moment to address the Court on the administration.

THE COURT: Sure. Before we turn to that, I have one more question to you.

MS. MILLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Tell me a little bit about the discovery process here, including if there were depositions or if it was just documents up until now, and if there were depositions, how many, and that kind of thing.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, there was document discovery only, about 10,000 pages, things like board and executive committee meeting notes and emails. That was about 10,000 or 12,000 pages, and also, since we did not have the benefit of formal discovery prior to the decision on the motion, that was one of the reasons why we dug in hard on the investigation front, and we cite in the complaint one former high-level witness at the company who indicated that management was not, well, this is an allegation again, management wasn't insisting on compliance with certain rules and regulations with regard to the inventory practices. We were able to unearth that despite the fact that there was no formal discovery, but in connection with the settlement, we did get some documents confirming that the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

THE COURT: Great. Thanks. I would like to hear from the claims administrator just briefly.

MR. AZARI: Your Honor, I appreciate the opportunity to come into the court today. What specifically would you like

to hear?

THE COURT: You can tell us just very briefly for the record what the claims process has entailed so far. That's just a factual summary, and then I'm going to ask, I think I know, but for the record how much your firm has rung up in expenses so far.

MR. AZARI: Sure.

THE COURT: And what your projection is to get us to the end of the process.

MR. AZARI: I think I can answer all but the last question. It's been a fairly typical securities case process where based on the shares involved in the case, we sent out notice to the standard list of brokers, dealers, nominees, and either requested that they provide us with names of holders so we could provide the notice to or they could go ahead and provide notice themselves. On that point initially the estimate anticipated about 50,000 notices would go out. To date we've mailed out, as you said, over 111,000, so getting to the differences in our initial cost projections, that's one of the primary drivers in a higher cost. Our per-claim package rate is, of course, the same as we said it would be, but with over 61,000 more notices sent out to date, that's been a big driver postissue.

Then the conversation about the claims received so far, echoing what counsel said, in our experience, the claims

response has been very good, and with the filing deadline of May 5 still a couple of weeks away, it's our experience that we expect a bump in claims to come at the end, not only in volume, but also the larger value claims.

THE COURT: Institutional holders.

MR. AZARI: Yes. Those come in at the end of the process quite often, so we would be surprised if we did not exceed 20 percent -- if we did exceed, excuse me, 20 percent of the 30 million that are out there.

THE COURT: 6 million?

MR. AZARI: Correct. I think we'd be surprised if that didn't happen. In our estimation, this has gone very smoothly so far. We have an interest in everything going well just as much as everyone else, so we're very pleased in how things have occurred so far. For us, I know your Honor would like a firm-and-fast number; it really depends on how many claims come in the door. We have a per-claim price. We don't charge any hourly time over that. It's just that price per claim, and so shortly after May 5, we'll know.

THE COURT: You'll know.

MR. AZARI: We'll be able to come back and say, Your Honor, this is what it's going to be to finish this process. We'll still have a lot of work to do, process the claims. There will be defective claims. We'll have to send out letters to have those cured, go through that process, do our final

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calculations, and do the distribution, but we'll know what it's going to be once we have the total number back.

THE COURT: About two weeks, a little more?

MR. AZARI: A little more, because the one example of the really late-arriving opt-out, there's go to be a few claims that come in on May 15, something like that.

THE COURT: My policy generally has been with respect to that to be liberal and generous, unless it's absolutely obvious that it's a claim that should not be considered, but to bring them in under Rule 10.

MR. AZARI: Understood.

THE COURT: Great. Thanks.

MR. AZARI: You're welcome. Thank you.

MS. MILLER: Your Honor, just a couple final points.

We submitted, and I'm sure you won't be needing it or using it,
a form of order a couple months ago that didn't include some
language that inadvertently got omitted, so we would like to
resubmit to you a Word version of our most recent version, with
our apologies.

THE COURT: Great.

MS. MILLER: And would you like to have our time detail handed up?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MILLER: OK.

THE COURT: This is an extra set?

MS. MILLER: This is an extra set just for you. I didn't give this to the defendants.

THE COURT: This is the time sheets.

MS. MILLER: That's the time detail, and I can provide for your Honor by close of business Monday, if you like, the expense breakdown.

THE COURT: Sure. That would be great.

MS. MILLER: We'll just submit that on Monday.

THE COURT: Now that's the front table. How about from Mr. Conway?

MR. CONWAY: On behalf of defendant Tesco, your Honor, we think the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate in all respects, and unless the Court has any questions for us, we concur in the reasons set forth by the plaintiffs in their memorandum here today.

THE COURT: I do have a small question.

MR. CONWAY: Sure.

THE COURT: Do you have experience working with the judge in this case? Have you done mediations with him before?

MR. CONWAY: Judge Phillips. If you had to pick somebody who has the highest market share in this business, you would pick Judge Phillips, and he is highly respected by both plaintiffs' lawyers, by defense lawyers, and by insurance carriers. He's probably the most prominent of all the mediators in this space.

THE COURT: Great. Anybody else? Should we hear from Mr. Klug at this point? Does anybody else want to be heard?

Yes, sir.

MR. KLUG: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, I have some brief written remarks that I'll read, and then you're certainly welcome to interrupt me while I'm saying those and ask any questions after I'm finished. As I said, my name is Stephen Klug, and I am the lead plaintiff in this case. I'm here today to object to plaintiffs' counsel request for attorneys' fees and seek your assistance in determining what fees might be appropriate.

I'd like to briefly share some background on me, which I believe shows I'm qualified to make the remarks I'm going to be making. I'm a 63-year-old retired father of three and grandfather of twelve. That has nothing to do with anything, but I just like to talk about my grandkids. I received a bachelor's and an MBA degree from Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, and a law degree summa cum laude from Cleveland State University. After practicing law for several years at Thompson, Hine & Flory in Cleveland, I returned to work at Progressive Insurance, where I started a program in conjunction with the American Bankers Association to provide director and officer liability insurance and fidelity bond coverage.

THE COURT: Slow down a minute. I'm not sure I got

it. To provide?

MR. KLUG: Director and Officer liability insurance and fidelity bond coverage to ABA member community banks. I wrote the original D&O policy used in the program and created a culture in the program based on loss prevention and independent review of all claims submitted. That program was very successful, and it's still in operation today. In the early '90s, I started a new program at Progressive to write D&O insurance for companies undertaking an IPO. I later purchased this business from Progressive and subsequently sold it to General Reinsurance, now a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway. Like the ABA program —

THE COURT: Like the?

MR. KLUG: American Bankers Association program, ABA for short, the IPO business was focused on loss prevention and independent factual investigation of claims submitted. In short, I'm not a newcomer to securities litigation, although my career was clearly spent on the defense side. And while I'm not here to object to the settlement itself, I certainly don't think it's the great victory that plaintiffs' counsel would have us believe, and since this goes to the issue of the appropriateness of the fees requested, I'd like to share my views briefly. I believe the Tesco case was a very strong one for plaintiffs. In fact, had I been the D&O underwriters with Tesco's D&O policy, I would have reserved my limits. There's

no doubt that fraud was committed, and the company has admitted as much. Throughout the case -- excuse me. Throughout the course of the case, counsel communicated to me that they shared this belief and that we would prevail on the jurisdictional challenge presented by defendants' motion to dismiss.

I consulted Kevin LaCroix, who is a personal friend and someone that I hired for our IPO business some 20 years ago to write the article that he wrote in the D&O diary, and I did that after Kevin confided to me that he believed that we had the superior legal argument. He did say, however, I might not be happy with the article because he has to try to be evenhanded, and he does have quite a few friends in the defense bar. But more than that, one week before the mediation, counsel emailed me that we should prevail on the jurisdiction issue unless the Court "will fail to apply the law correctly."

THE COURT: It happens.

MR. KLUG: And any time I give you quotes, I have the material. If you'd like me to submit it to the Court, I'd be happy to.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. KLUG: So with this background in mind, I was shocked to receive communication from counsel attending the mediation that we would "probably lose" on the motion to dismiss and that I should authorize a settlement of \$9 million. Counsel further advised that should I approve that amount, they

would "shoot to try to get you an incentive award." At the time, your Honor, I didn't know if I was being bribed to approve a settlement or what was going on. There had been no discussion of any incentive award whatsoever, but apparently counsel thought this might help in getting my agreement to approve the settlement. And here's where I made a big mistake. I should have simply said no settlement. Instead, I responded that I would not approve anything less than 12 million and went to bed thinking the case wasn't going to be settled. And I should say I went to bed because I was six time zones away. It's no excuse, but it was late at night, and that's how my mind was working at the time.

When I found out the next morning that the case had settled, I did not feel good. I felt terrible. Counsel advised me that I could not discuss the case with anyone until the settlement was announced, so I did nothing until then. Once the settlement was announced, I undertook my own investigation of other alternatives available to plaintiffs in the class. I discovered both the pending case in Ohio, which you referenced before, and the developing case in the U.K. being privately financed. I contacted counsel in both those cases and I determined that I could participate in either one of them if I opted out of this case. I called my counsel and advised them of what I'd learned and told them I was considering opting out of the case. They were not happy. I

ultimately determined that since I had approved the 12 million, I should remain in the case. However, I strongly believed that our proposed notice to the class failed adequately to advise claimants that they had other potential avenues available if they wished to pursue them. Counsel agreed to present my concerns to you at the hearing on the notice, and they advised me of your comments.

At this point, your Honor, I would just like to ask if you recall that and if you could tell me what your comments were.

THE COURT: I don't recall exactly, but there is, I'm certain, a transcript of that entire proceeding, which I would refer you to. Even if I did recall, I'd say look at the transcript, because that would be the most definitive resource for what happened there.

MR. KLUG: I would certainly like both of us to look at that so we can just see for the record, because in my mind, it seemed that you can hardly make a decision in a case like this that doesn't work for the benefit of all the members of the class in giving them the greatest amount of disclosure.

THE COURT: Just on that point, and it's a general point, but in my mind, there's always a tension between a 24-page, single-spaced document that lawyers only could perhaps understand what is being said and a more user-friendly or shareholder-friendly one, which might contain maybe less

detail, so I'm always trying to strike a balance between when the individual gets the former, the 24-page, single-spaced document. I don't know how many people actually sit down and read those and understand those, etc.

MR. KLUG: Yes, your Honor. I certainly agree, but I can't imagine a more important point for someone considering whether or not to participate that there might be other available options for them to pursue, even if it was simply a sentence with a website or a telephone number.

In short, this is tied to another issue, your Honor, that I pursued during the course of this litigation. I was aware of the Morrison issue, if you will, and aware of the risks we had on the motion to dismiss, and I continuously said to counsel: What if we lose? What are we going to do? Where are we going to go? Can't we go to the U.K.? And I was told primarily, Don't worry, we're not going to lose; but if we do, we'll worry about that when the time comes. In retrospect, I believe that if counsel had prepared a comprehensive plan that included a contingency plan for an action in the U.K., if we were to lose the jurisdictional argument, that defendants would have settled for more or we could have prevailed in the alternate form.

THE COURT: In the U.K.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ KLUG: In the U.K. And I think one of the reasons why I'm critical of plaintiffs' performance and thus its

request for its fees is that I believe they looked very narrowly, only in the U.S., not beyond the U.S., and that hurt us, quite frankly.

I also believe counsel's been less than forthcoming regarding comments made in their brief regarding the fee application. On page 23 of the brief, they state that "to date not a single objection has been filed challenging either the settlement or lead counsels' fee and reimbursement request up to 30 percent of the net settlement fund." Your Honor, I sent them an email as soon as I received the notice that said not only would I not support 30 percent, but if they asked for anything more than 20 percent, I would come to this hearing and object and bring an expert witness. So I think that's quite at odds with the impression that was given in the brief filed with you. At this point you may be saying to yourself: Why the hell are you here? You got your 20 percent.

THE COURT: I'm not saying that.

MR. KLUG: You might, I said. And here's why, your Honor. When I look at the totality of the documents that were filed and the impression that it gave of this rah-rah team on our side that was all very happy with what happened, that's quite at odds with my view of the case. I believe, frankly, that my attorneys wanted to settle the case to lock in a pretty good fee at a time that was very good. This has got to be among the shortest in duration of most securities class action

lawsuits that I'm familiar with.

I guess in conclusion, I personally lost \$900,000 on my Tesco investment and stand to recover, and my numbers have varied quite a bit, anywhere between 45 and \$70,000, while counsel could walk away with a fee of 2.4 million. And just on a final note, and I will defer to your judgment totally on this, but when I viewed counsels' hourly fees, I found them very hard to take, especially the one lawyer who spent the equivalent of 16.2 weeks full time working on a case that involved filing a complaint, a response to a motion to dismiss, and attending a hearing. It's conceivable, and this supports my view of why plaintiffs' counsel might have wanted to settle so quickly, if they were burning through the money that quickly on that little bit of litigation, I mean, there's no way they could have supported this case to go through trial.

Anyway, that's all I have. I propose that counsel be awarded fees equal to no more than their actual costs after your consideration of their cost summary.

THE COURT: You mean their actual billings?

MR. KLUG: After you consider the billings and deem them to be appropriate.

THE COURT: I see. I hear you. That's the bottom line of what you're saying.

MR. KLUG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Fair enough.

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1 MR. KLUG: Thank you. 2 THE COURT: I appreciate that. 3 Do you want to respond? 4 MS. MILLER: I would like to, your Honor, make a 5 couple comments. Your Honor, I did not know that Mr. Klug was 6 going to object to the fee today. I knew that he wanted to 7 He indicated that he was going to come up here. I respect his concerns and views. I just want to point out a few 8 9 things. He did approve the settlement. He was involved in the 10 settlement. 11 THE COURT: OK, but before you get to that, I also 12 respect his views and I think it's helpful and I'm glad that he 13 did come. 14 MS. MILLER: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Sometimes, perhaps even often, we have a fairness hearing and nobody comes, so it's an interesting 16 17 perspective, especially since he had such a substantial loss. 18 MS. MILLER: He does have a substantial loss. Sorry. THE COURT: That's all. 19 20 MS. MILLER: He does have a substantial loss, your 21

MS. MILLER: He does have a substantial loss, your Honor. As we were addressing, I mean, we had substantial discussions with him between the time the settlement was agreed to and today. I did not recall his precise out-of-pocket loss, but his recognized loss under the plan of allocation required by <u>Dura</u> is well under 300,000, and we had one of our economic

consultants prepare a memo for him that said if 10 percent claim, you get this; if 20, this; if 50, this. And so he had an understanding that the amount of money that he got was dependent on how many people claimed and also that there are legal limitations here on what is recoverable because of <u>Dura Pharmaceuticals</u>.

Regarding the notice issues, at the preliminary approval hearing, I did indicate to you that my client had three questions for you, and I think I indicated that I wasn't sure that I really wanted to ask them, but I felt compelled because my client wanted me to ask them. They related to whether the notice should include language about the Ohio case that was pending and whether we should include language that people could proceed potentially overseas, and there was one more question. I don't remember it. The notice and the summary notice both referred to the Ohio case.

We did get contacted by the firms that he spoke to in the U.S., including lawyers who were considering litigation in the U.K. Unfortunately for Mr. Klug's potential claims in the U.K., the potential case that has not yet materialized in the U.K. involves securities that are not the ADRs that are covered by this case. And of course, as we noted in our motion to dismiss opposition briefing, if we were to proceed in the U.K. with respect to these claims, there's no class action mechanism and we would be proceeding under a tort theory on an individual

basis, and it's incredibly difficult to get discovery in the U.K. under those parameters. But anyway, we did state that there was such a case, and we prepared a memo for Mr. Klug regarding the issues that are sort of addressed in the motion to dismiss briefing on the forum non conveniens issues, and I think it speaks volumes that there is not a case; that although there were many press releases and different firms involved in trying to gather potential clients for litigation over there, nothing has been served on the defendants as of a few days ago when I last asked for an update from Mr. Conway on that issue.

I guess the privilege has sort of been thrown open there. If your Honor would like to see all of our correspondence, I'm happy to provide it. I think that the email and telephone discussions, I think I was involved in one phone call with Mr. Klug, but my partner, Lew Kahn, was his main contact, and I've seen many but not all of the emails and have been briefed on some of the discussions but not involved in all of them, and my understanding was that he supported the settlement and was coming today. I knew that he had requested that we limit our fee to 20 percent, and so I thought that that had resolved the problem.

I do just want to say that since it is unusual to have this sort of thing pop up without any forewarning, that I strongly stand by the settlement and I strongly stand by the work performed by my firm and I strongly stand by the arguments

made in our papers regarding the risks faced in this case and the likely outcomes, and I think Mr. Klug stands to get a very solid result participating in the settlement. And I admire his coming here and making this statement, and he obviously has very strong feelings, and he was a terrific plaintiff. And frankly, the class would not have as much money as it got if it had not been for his involvement. Thank you.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. KLUG: Excuse me, your Honor. I just have to reply. And the most important one is the issue as to whether or not the ADRs would be covered under the financial institution act in Great Britain, which, by the way, has a slightly lower standard of proof, as I recall, than actions under 10b-5. But in any event, I contacted counsel in the U.S.

THE COURT: You mean other counsel.

MR. KLUG: Yes. Their name is Scott & Scott, and they were the ones with the website saying, If you have an ADR come with us; we're doing this litigation in Europe. I said, My folks tell me we can't do that. They said, Nope, we've done the research and you can. So I sent counsel a copy of that opinion and they came back to me not with results of their research indicating whether or not that was possible but with a cite to defendants' expert who had concluded that that would not be possible because in his opinion the NASDAQ market was an unregulated securities market. Now, your Honor, if you Google

"regulation" and "NASDAQ," you don't have to be much of an expert to see that NASDAQ is heavily regulated, so I have dismissed that argument out of hand, and apparently Scott & Scott didn't feel much of it, but I got no original research from my own counsel. All I got, and it's sort of interesting that they're all of a sudden relying on affidavits provided by the defense.

Anyway, as to the pendency of what's going on in Great Britain, I think that the counsel over there is very prudently awaiting the results of the government investigation into the fraud.

THE COURT: Of the U.K. government?

MR. KLUG: The U.K. government. The U.K. government, and Mr. Conway would know the name of the office better than I do that's actually doing the investigation, but essentially, they will hand this action over to counsel, having been fully vetted by the British government. So that's the only thing that's holding that case up. Thank you.

THE COURT: My understanding is that the settlement of \$12 million, perhaps with reluctance, but you have approved that, because that is the number that you gave to counsel as your cutoff, right?

MR. KLUG: That's correct.

THE COURT: That's No. 1. And two, what you want me to do, which, by the way, I intend to do, I think I said it

even before you stood up, I'm not yet ready to approve the legal fee aspect because I haven't reviewed the time sheets in particular, and so you want that not to exceed 20 percent of the 12 million. Is that right?

MR. KLUG: No, your Honor. Upon further reflection, I don't want it to exceed the lodestar itself.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. KLUG: If you say it's 1.1, give them the 1.1.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. KLUG: If it's less than that, less than that.

THE COURT: Got it. I thought you had said 20 percent was your goal. I think you maybe said that earlier, but then I think you did indeed say that they should be paid the lodestar.

MR. KLUG: Thank you.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

Mr. Conway, did you want to get the last word?

MR. CONWAY: Ordinarily, I wouldn't be saying anything here. I certainly don't take a position on the appropriateness of the fee request.

THE COURT: I hope you don't feel that from the Court there's any constraint not to say anything.

MR. CONWAY: Other than to say I'm glad Mr. Klug's not reviewing our fees. In terms of the merits, I only want to speak to the merits to the extent that Mr. Klug said this was some kind of a slam-dunk case. The plaintiffs have to show and

have to plead scienter, and for a corporation that means they have to plead and ultimately prove at trial that people at a certain level, the highest level, of the corporation actually knew about these overstatements. The fact that there was an overstatement by itself does not suffice.

In terms of the cases that Ms. Miller talked about,

Absolute Activist and Park Central in the Second Circuit, we
don't think there's any inconsistency between those cases and
your Honor's decision in Soc.Gen. In particular, Absolute

Activist is completely irrelevant.

MR. CONWAY: We don't think there's any inconsistency between <u>Soc.Gen.</u> and the two decisions of the Second Circuit that Ms. Miller spoke about. <u>Absolute Activist</u> is completely irrelevant, and <u>Park Central</u> is a case that actually confirms that the fact that you have a transaction that is domestic and occurs in the United States does not eliminate the presumption against extraterritoriality. A transaction still can be not beyond the reach of Section 10(b) even if physically it takes place in the United States, a claim can be beyond the reach of Section 10(b) In terms of the *forum non* argument we made, Mr Klug has essentially conceded because he admits that a claim could be brought in the U.K., and there is absolutely no dispute here that all the evidence, all the witnesses that matter are in the U.K., so the plaintiffs here were at

substantial risk on the motion to dismiss, and that counsels in fair of approving a settlement that's fair reasonable and adequate in all respects Thank you.

THE COURT: I have one comment and one question.

MR. CONWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: The comment, of course, is that it's pretty clear, and everybody here understands, that the motion to dismiss was never resolved by me because the settlement occurred at the time it was pending. But could you just briefly tell us what the status is. Is there any litigation in the U.K. against your client? Briefly address Mr. Klug.

MR. CONWAY: Not yet, your Honor, but there's been plenty of publicity by both the United States and U.K. counsel and litigation funders trying to put together a group that could still bring a civil case, and it may very well be as Mr. Klug says that they're awaiting the outcome of the investigation being conducted by the U.K. serious fraud office. There is no question that there are people in the U.K. threatening a lawsuit, and that could very well come to pass.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that brings us to a close. This has been a very helpful fairness hearing, actually, and I appreciate counsel, and I appreciate Mr. Klug's comments as well. I will take them all into consideration. It's very

likely, incidentally, what I will do is since we're so close to the May 6 date is wait until we have the whole package. We'll know all the claims at that time, so I probably won't issue anything before then. I don't know if you want to come back after May 6 and tell me the final results or send me a letter, which would include the claims administrator fee and also the number of claims ultimately. I don't know if you need a little more time -- you probably do -- after May 6 to clean this up, but to me that sounds like a sensible way since we're so close to that date anyway.

MS. MILLER: Yes, your Honor. The date is May 5, and I have to ask Mr. Azari. At that point you'll need more time to know what your fees are going to be?

MR. AZARI: We'll need to allow enough time for all the claims to come in the door.

MS. MILLER: There's probably going to be a handful of late claims.

THE COURT: Is two weeks after that date enough, do you think, or what?

MR. AZARI: It should be. I mean, I can't imagine that it would differ by a few, maybe something straggled in, one or two, that's not going to be a substantive difference.

THE COURT: I'll aim for May 24. How is that?

MS. MILLER: May 24.

THE COURT: If you could, let me know by letter, if

Case 1:14-cv-08495-RMB Document 111 Filed 05/19/16 Page 45 of 45 G41WtesC you would, just these loose ends, not very many of that, what 1 2 they are. Is that fair. MS. MILLER: We were going to give you the proposed 3 order now. Would you still like us to? 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 6 MS. MILLER: And the expenses now, and then we'll send 7 you an update thereafter. 8 THE COURT: That's fine. 9 MS. MILLER: Thank you. 10 THE COURT: Again, very helpful today. I really mean 11 that, and nice to see you all. 12 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. 13 MS. MILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 14 (Adjourned) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

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